Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 122 of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1793. [Whole No. 444.]

AN ORATION,

Pronounced JULY 4th, 1793, at the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, in commemoration of the Anniversary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

O NOMEN DULCE LIBERTATIS! *Cic.*

YE shades of ancient heroes! Ye who toil'd,
Through long succeſſive ages to build up
A labouring plan of ſtate; behold at once
The wonder done! THOMSON.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, duly qualified and legally warned, in public Town-Meeting, aſſembled at Faneuil Hall, on Thurſday the 4th of July, A. D. 1793:

VOTED,

THAT the Seleƈtmen be and hereby are appointed a Committee to wait on JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Eſq. and in the Name of the Town to thank him for the ſpirited and elegant ORATION, this Day delivered by him, at the requeſt of the Town, upon the *Anniverſary of the Independence of the United States of America*, in which, according to the Inſtitution of the Town, he conſidered the feelings, manners, and principles which led to that great National Event—and to requeſt of him a Copy thereof for the Preſs.

Atteſt,
WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk*.

GENTLEMEN,

IN compliance with the polite Requeſt of my Fellow Citizens, the ORATION yeſterday delivered, again ſolicits the Indulgence of the Public. I am, Gentlemen,

With ſincere Reſpect,
Your very humble Servant,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Boſton, July 5th, 1793.

AN ORATION.

IT has been a cuſtom, ſanctioned by the univerſal practice of civilized Nations, to celebrate with anniverſary ſolemnities, the return of the days which have been diſtinguiſhed by events the moſt important to the happineſs of the people. In countries where the natural dignity of mankind has been degraded by the weakneſs of bigotry, or debaſed by the miſeries of deſpotiſm, this cuſtomary celebration has degenerated into a ſervile mockery of feſtivity upon the birth-day of a ſceptered tyrant, or has dwindled to an unmeaning revel, in honour of ſome canonized fanatic, of whom nothing now remains but the name, in the calendar of antiquated ſuperſtition. In thoſe more fortunate regions of the earth where Liberty has condeſcended to reſide, the cheerful gratitude of her favored people has devoted to innocent gaiety and uſeful relaxation from the toils of virtuous induſtry, the periodical revolution of thoſe days which have been rendered illuſtrious by the triumphs of freedom.

AMERICANS! Such is the nature of the inſtitution which again calls your attention to celebrate the eſtabliſhment of your national Independence. And ſurely ſince the creation of the heavenly orb which ſeparated the day from the night, amid the unnumbered events which have diverſified the hiſtory of the human race, none has ever occurred more highly deſerving of celebration by every ſpecies of ceremonial, that can teſtify a ſenſe of gratitude to the DEITY, and of happineſs, derived from his tranſcendent favours.

It is a wiſe and ſalutary inſtitution, which forcibly recalls to the memory of freemen, the principles upon which they originally founded their labouring plan of ſtate. It is a ſacrifice at the altar of Liberty herſelf;—a renewal of homage to the Sovereign, who alone is worthy of our veneration;—a profeſſion of political fidelity, expreſſive of our adherence to thoſe maxims of liberal ſubmiſſion and obedient freedom, which in theſe favoured climes, have harmonized the long-contending claims of liberty and law. By a frequent recurrence to thoſe ſentiments and actions upon which the glory and felicity of the nation reſt ſupported, we are enabled to renew the moments of bliſs which we are not permitted to retain; we ſecure a permanency to the exaltation which the Conſtitution of Nature has rendered fleeting, and a perennial exiſtence to enjoyments which the lot of humanity has made tranſitory.

The "feelings, manners and principles" which led to the Independence of our Country; ſuch, my friends and fellow-citizens, is the theme of our preſent commemoration.—The field is extenſive; it is fruitful: but the copious treaſures of its fragrance have already been gathered by the hands of genius; and there now remains for the gleaning of mental indigence, nought but the thinly ſcattered ſweets which have eſcaped the vigilance of their induſtry.

They were the ſame feelings, manners and principles, which conducted our venerable forefathers from the unhallowed ſhores of oppreſſion; which impelled them with the ſublime purpoſe of converting the foreſts of a wilderneſs into the favourite manſion of Liberty; of unfolding the gates of a new world, as a refuge for the victims of perſecution in the old. The feelings of injured freedom, the manners of ſocial equality, and the principles of eternal juſtice.

Had the Sovereigns of England purſued the policy preſcribed by their intereſt, had they not provoked the hoſtilities of their Coloniſts againſt the feeble fortreſs of their authority, they might perhaps have retained to this day an Empire which would have been but the more durable, for reſting only upon the foundation of immemorial cuſtom, and national affection.

Incumbered however with the oppreſſive glory of a ſucceſsful war, which had enriched the *pride* of Britain, with the ſpoils of her own opulence, and repleniſhed the arrogance in proportion as it had exhauſted the reſources of the nation; an adventurous miniſtry, catching at every deſperate expedient to ſupport the ponderous burden of the national dignity, and ſtimulated by the perfidious inſtigations of their dependents in America, abandoned the profitable commercial policy of their predeceſſors, and ſuperadded to the lucrative ſyſtem of monopoly, which we had always tolerated as the price of their protection, a ſyſtem of internal taxation from which they hoped to derive a fund for future corruption, and a ſupply for future extravagance.

The nation eagerly graſped at the propoſal. The ſituation, the condition, the ſentiments of the colonies, were ſubjects upon which the people of Britain were divided between ignorance and error. The endearing ties of conſanguinity, which had connected their anceſtors, with thoſe of the Americans, had been gradually looſened to the verge of diſſolution, by the ſlow but ceaſeleſs hand of time. Inſtead of returning the ſentiments of fraternal affection, which animated the Americans, they indulged their vanity with prepoſterous opinions of inſulting ſuperiority: they conſidered us, not as fellow-ſubjects equally entitled with themſelves to every privilege of Engliſhmen; but as wretched outcaſts, upon whom they might ſafely load the burden, while they reſerved to themſelves the [illegible] national grandeur. It has been obſerved, that the nations the moſt highly favoured with freedom, have not always been the moſt friendly to the liberty of others. The people of Britain, expected to feel none of the oppreſſion which a parliamentary tyranny might impoſe upon the Americans; on the contrary, they expected an alleviation of their burden, from the accumulation of ours, and vainly hoped that by the ſtripes inflicted upon us, their wounds would be healed.

The King—Need it be ſaid, that he adopts as the offspring of his own affections, a plan ſo favorable to the natural propenſity of royalty towards arbitrary power. Depending upon the proſtituted valour of his mercenary legions, he was deaf to the complaints, he was inexorable to the remonſtrances of violated freedom. Born and educated to the uſual prejudices of hereditary dominion, and habitually accuſtomed to the ſyren-ſong of adulation, he was ready to believe what the courtly tribe about his throne did not fail to aſſure him; that complaint was nothing more than the murmur of ſedition, and remonſtrance the clamour of rebellion.

But they knew not the people with whom they had to contend. A people, ſagacious and enlightened to diſcern, cool and deliberate to diſcuſs, firm and reſolute to maintain their rights. From the firſt appearance of the ſyſtem of parliamentary oppreſſion under the form of a ſtamp-act, it was met, by the determined oppoſition of the whole American Continent. The annals of other nations have produced inſtances of ſucceſsful ſtruggles to break a yoke previouſly impoſed; but the records of Hiſtory did not perhaps furniſh an example of a people whoſe penetration had anticipated the operations of tyranny, and whoſe ſpirit had diſdained to ſuffer an experiment upon their liberties. The miniſterial partizens had flattered themſelves with the expectation that the Act would execute itſelf; that before the hands of Freedom could be raiſed to repel the uſurpation, they would be loaded with fetters; that the American Sampſon would be ſhorn of his locks while aſleep; and when thus bereaved of his ſtrength, might be made their ſport with impunity.—Vain illuſion!—Inſtantaneous and forceful, as an electric ſpark, the fervid ſpirit of reſiſtance pervaded every part of the country; and at the moment, when the operation of the ſyſtem was intended to commence, it was indignantly rejected, by three millions of men; high minded men, determined to ſacrifice their exiſtence, rather than reſign the Liberty, from which, all its enjoyments were derived.

It is unneceſſary to purſue the detail of obſtinacy and cruelty on the one part; of perſeverance and fortitude on the other, until the period when every chord which had bound the two countries together, was deſtroyed by the violence of reciprocal hoſtilities, and the repreſentatives of America, adopted the meaſure, which was already dictated by the wiſhes of their conſtituents; they declared the United Colonies free, ſovereign and independent States.

Americans! let us pauſe for a moment to conſider the ſituation of our country, at that eventful day when our national exiſtence commenced. In the full poſſeſſion and enjoyment of all thoſe prerogatives for which you then dared to adventure upon "all the varieties of untried being," the calm and ſettled moderation of the mind, is ſcarcely competent to conceive the tone of heroiſm, to which the ſouls of freemen were exalted in that hour of perilous magnanimity. Seventeen times has the ſun, in the progreſs of his annual revolutions, diffuſed his prolific radiance over the plains of Independent America. Millions of hearts which then palpitated with the rapturous glow of patriotiſm, have already been tranſlated to brighter worlds; to the abodes of more than mortal freedom. Other millions have ariſen to receive from their parents and benefactors, the meſtimable recompenſe of their atchievements. A large proportion of the audience, whoſe benevolence is at this moment liſtening to the ſpeaker of the day, like him were at that period too little advanced beyond the threſhold of life to partake of the divine enthuſiaſm which inſpired the American boſom; which prompted her voice to proclaim defiance to the thunders of Britain; which conſecrated the banners of the armies; and finally erected the holy temple of American Liberty, over the tomb of departed tyranny. It is from thoſe who have already paſſed the meridian of life; it is from you, ye venerable aſſerters of the rights of mankind, that we are to be informed, what were the feelings which ſwayed within your breaſts and impelled you to action, when, like the ſtripling of Iſreal, with ſcarce a weapon to attack, and without a ſhield for your defence, you met, and undiſmayed, engaged with the gigantic greatneſs of the Britiſh power. Untutored in the diſgraceful ſcience of human butchery; deſtitute of the fatal materials which the ingenuity of man has combined, to ſharpen the ſcythe of death; unſupported by the arm of the powerful aſſaults of an unrelenting enemy, you did not heſitate at that moment, when your coaſts were infeſted by a formidable fleet, when your territories were invaded by a numerous and veteran army, to pronounce the ſentence of eternal ſeparation from Britain, and to throw the gauntlet at a power the terror of whoſe recent triumphs was almoſt co-extenſive with the earth—The intereſted and ſelfiſh propenſities which in times of proſperous tranquility have ſuch powerful dominion over the heart, were all expelled, and in their ſtead, the public virtues, the ſpirit of perſonal devotion to the common cauſe, a contempt of every danger in compariſon with the ſubſerviency of the country, had aſſumed an unlimited controul. The paſſion for the public, had abſorbed all the reſt; as the glorious luminary of heaven extinguiſhes in a flood of refulgence the twinkling ſplendor of every inferior planet. Thoſe of you my countrymen who were actors in thoſe intereſting ſcenes, will beſt know, how feeble, and impotent is the language of this deſcription to expreſs the impaſſioned emotions of the ſoul, with which you were then agitated: yet it were injuſtice to conclude from thence, or from the greater prevalence of private and perſonal motives in theſe days of calm ſerenity, that your ſons have degenerated from the virtues of their fathers. Let it rather be a ſubject of pleaſing reflection to you, that the generous and diſintereſted energies, which you were ſummoned to diſplay, are permitted by the bountiful indulgence of Heaven to remain latent in the boſoms of your children. From the preſent proſperous appearance of our public affairs, we may admit a rational hope that our country will have no occaſion to require of us thoſe extraordinary and heroic exertions which it was your fortune to exhibit. But from the common verſatility of all human deſtiny, ſhould the proſpect hereafter darken, and the clouds of public misfortune thicken to a tempeſt; ſhould the voice of our country's calamity ever call us to her relief, we ſwear by the precious memory of the ſages who toiled, and of the heroes who bled in her defence, that we will prove ourſelves not unworthy of the prize, which they ſo dearly purchaſed; that we will act as the faithful diſciples of thoſe who ſo magnanimouſly taught us the inſtructive leſſon of republican virtue.

Seven years of ineffectual hoſtility, an hundred millions of treaſure fruitleſsly expended, and uncounted thouſands of human lives ſacrificed to no purpoſe, at length taught the dreadful leſſon of wiſdom to the Britiſh Government, and compelled them to relinquiſh a claim which they had long ſince been unable to maintain. The pride of Britain, which ſhould have been humbled, was only mortified. With ſullen impotence, ſhe yielded to the preſſure of accumulated calamity, and cloſed with reluctance an inglorious war, in which ſhe had often been the object, and rarely the actor of a triumph.

The various occurrences of our national hiſtory, ſince that period, are within the recollection of all my hearers. The relaxation and debility of the political body, which ſucceeded the violent exertions it had made during the war: the total inefficacy of the recommendatory federal ſyſtem, which had been formed in the boſom of convention; the peaceable and deliberate adoption of a more effectual national conſtitution by the people of the union, and the proſperous adminiſtration of that government, which has repaired the ſhattered fabric of public confidence, which has ſtrengthened the ſalutary bands of national union, and reſtored the bloom and vigour of impartial juſtice, to the public countenance, afford a ſubject of pleaſing contemplation to the patriotic mind. The repeated unanimity of the nation has placed at the head of the American councils, the heroic leader, whoſe prudence and valour conducted to victory the armies of freedom; and the two firſt offices of this Commonwealth, ſtill exhibit the virtues and employ the talents of the venerable patriots, whoſe firm and diſintereſted devotion to the cauſe of Liberty, was rewarded by the honorable diſtinction of a Britiſh proſcription. Americans! the voice of grateful freedom is a ſtranger to the language of adulation. While we wiſh theſe illuſtrious ſages to be aſſured that the memory of their ſervices is impreſſed upon all our hearts, in characters, indelible to the lateſt period of time, we truſt that the moſt acceptable tribute of reſpect which can be offered to their virtues, is found in the confidence of their countrymen. From the fervent admiration of future ages, when the hiſtorians of America, ſhall trace from their examples the ſplendid pattern of public virtue, their merits will receive a recompenſe of much more precious eſtimation than can be conferred by the moſt flattering teſtimonials of contemporaneous applauſe.

The magnitude and importance of the great event which we commemorate, derives a vaſt acceſſion from its influence upon the affairs of the world, and its operation upon the hiſtory of mankind. It has already been evolution bears a character different from that of any other civil conteſt, that had ever ariſen among men. It was not the convulſive ſtruggle of ſlavery to throw off the burden of accumulated oppreſſion but the deliberate, though energetic effort of freemen, to repel the inſidious approaches of tyranny. It was a conteſt involving the elementary principles of government, a queſtion of right between the ſovereign and the ſubject which in its progreſs had a tendency to introduce among the civilized nations of Europe, the diſcuſſion of a topic the firſt in magnitude, which can attract the attention of mankind, but which for many centuries, the gloomy ſhades of deſpotiſm had overſpread with impenetrable darkneſs. The French nation cheerfully ſupported an alliance with the United States, and a war with Britain, during the courſe of which a large body of troops and conſiderable fleets were ſent by the French government, to act in conjunction with their new allies. The union which had at firſt been formed by the coaleſcence of a common enmity, was ſoon ſtrengthened by the bonds of a friendly intercourſe, and the ſubjects of an arbitrary prince, in fighting the battles of freedom, ſoon learnt to cheriſh the cauſe of Liberty itſelf. By a natural and eaſy application to themſelves of the principles upon which the Americans aſſerted the juſtice of their warfare, they were led to inquire into the nature of the obligation which preſcribed their ſubmiſſion to their own ſovereign; and when they diſcovered that the conſent of the people is the only legitimate ſource of authority, they neceſſarily drew the concluſion that their own obedience was no more than the compulſive acquieſcence of ſervitude, and they waited only for a favorable opportunity to recover the poſſeſſion of thoſe enjoyments, to which they had never forfeited the right. Sentiments of a ſimilar nature, by a gradual and imperceptible progreſs, ſecretly undermined all the foundations of their government; and when the neceſſities of the ſovereign reduced him to the inevitable expedient of appealing to the benevolence of the people, the magic taliſman of deſpotiſm was broken, the ſpell of preſcriptive tyranny was diſſolved, and the pompous pageant of their monarchy, inſtantaneouſly crumbled to atoms.

The ſubſequent European events which have let ſlip the dogs of war, to prey upon the vitals of humanity; which have poured the torrent of deſtruction over the faireſt harveſts of European fertility; which have unbound the pinions of deſolation, and ſent her forth to ſcatter peſtilence and death among the nations: the ſcaffold, ſmoking with the blood of a fallen monarch; the corpſe-covered field, where agonizing nature ſtruggles with the pangs of diſſolution; permit me my happy countrymen, to throw a pall over objects like theſe, which could only ſpread a gloom upon the face of our feſtivity. Let us rather in-

dulge the pleasing and rational anticipation of the period, when all the nations of Europe shall partake of the blessings of equal liberty and universal peace. Whatever issue may be destined by the will of Heaven to await the termination of the present European commotions, the system of feudal absurdity has received an irrecoverable wound, and every symptom indicates its approaching dissolution. The seeds of Liberty are plentifully sown. However severe the climate, however barren the soil of the regions in which they have been received, such is the native exuberance of the plant, that it must eventually flourish with luxuriant profusion. The governments of Europe must fall; and the only remaining expedient in their power, is to gather up their garments and fall with decency. The bonds of civil subjection must be loosened by the discretion of civil authority, or they will be shivered by the convulsive efforts of slavery itself. The feelings of benevolence involuntarily make themselves a party to every circumstance that can affect the happiness of mankind; they are ever ready to realize the sanguine hope, that the governments to rise upon the ruins of the present systems will be immutably sounded upon the principles of freedom, and administered by the genuine maxims of moral subordination and political equality. We cherish with a fondness which cannot be chilled by the cold unanimated philosophy of scepticism, the delightful expectation that the cancer of arbitrary power will be radically extracted from the human constitution; that the sources of oppression will be drained; that the passions which have hitherto made the misery of mankind, will be disarmed of all their violence, and give place to the soft controul of mild and amiable sentiments, which shall unite in social harmony the innumerable varieties of the human race. Then shall the nerveless arm of superstition no longer interpose an impious barrier between the benevolence of Heaven, and the adoration of its votaries: then shall the most distant regions of the earth be approximated by the gentle attraction of a liberal intercourse: then shall the fair fabric of universal Liberty rise upon the durable foundation of social equality, and the long-expected æra of human felicity, which has been announced by prophetic inspiration, and described in the most enraptured language of the Muses, shall commence its splendid progress—Visions of bliss! with every breath to Heaven we speed an ejaculation that the time may hasten, when your reality shall be no longer the ground of votive supplication, but the theme of grateful acknowledgment: when the choral gratulations of the liberated myriads of the elder world, in symphony, sweeter than the music of the spheres, shall hail *your* country, Americans! as the youngest daughter of Nature, and the first-born offspring of Freedom.

The following Address from the Inhabitants of Alexandria, was presented to the President of the United States, on the 4th inst.

STATES.

The ADDRESS *of the Inhabitants of Alexandria and its Vicinity.*

SIR,

THAT America should remain in peace and enjoy the blessings of her free government, undisturbed by European concerns, we believe to be the earnest desire of every well-wisher to our country; and we feel the most cordial satisfaction in expressing to you our conviction of the part you have taken to preserve the public repose and happiness. In declaring by your proclamation the conduct which ought to be pursued by the people of the United States towards the belligerent powers of Europe, a new instance was presented to your fellow-citizens of your vigilance in discharging the important duties of your station, and you have exhibited to the nations of the world a striking proof of the candour and justice which govern the politics of the republic over which you preside. Sincerity, good faith, and truth, are virtues belonging to the republican character. We rejoice that they have been cherished and practised in the administration of our government, and we confide that a steady and manly adherence to them will furnish an example of a people living under a republican form of government that will meet the approbation of all mankind, and be productive of universal happiness.

Accept, Sir, our assurances, that individually our conduct shall be regulated on every occasion by that spirit of amity and impartiality which you have enjoined.

By order of the meeting.

DENNIS RAMSAY, Chairman.

Alexandria, July 4th, 1793.

To which the President returned the follwing Answer:

To the INHABITANTS *of Alexandria and its Vicinity*

GENTLEMEN,

DEEPLY impressed with the important advantages which the United States will experience by remaining in peace during the present contest among the powers of Europe, it is with the highest satisfaction that I receive this manifestation of your wishes for the preservation of that invaluable blessing, and the approbation which you express of the measures which have been taken to secure a continuance of our present happy situation. To complete the American character, it remains for the citizens of the United States to shew to the world, that the reproach heretofore cast upon republican governments, for their want of stability, is without foundation, when that government is the deliberate choice of an enlightened people; and I am fully persuaded, that every well-wisher to the happiness and prosperity of this country will evince by his conduct, that we live under a government of laws, and that, while we preserve inviolate our national faith, we are desirous of living in amity with all mankind. G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES.

KNOXVILLE, June 15.

On the morning of the 10th June, at the South West Point, a soldier belonging to the 12th Company of infantry, in 3d sub legion, was guilty of the horrid deed of Suicide. In a very deliberate manner he loaded his musker, and after seating himself on a bench, tied a string to the trigger of his gun and the other end to his toe, (placing the muzzle directly under his left ear) and in a second commenced his march for the garrison of spirits.—His name was John Muller, an Englishman—he was generally fond of whiskey to excess. *Hail ye Whiskey Drinkers and follow the Hero!*

PITTSBURGH, July 20.

Extract of a letter from the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, dated at Fort Erie, June 28, 1793, to a gentleman in this town.

"We have received a letter from Mr. Wilson, dated at Detroit the 17th instant, informing us, that the Western Indians were then beginning to counsel among themselves, at their general meeting at the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake. We shall sail with the first wind to Detroit river, and go to Sandusky as soon as we find the Indians are ready to proceed thither from the Miami."

CHESTERTOWN, (M.) July 26.

Extract of a letter from an amiable Lady of Baltimore, dated 18th July, to a friend in Cœcil county.

"The common newspapers must have informed you of the late awful carnage of Cape-Francois. Our town is full of the miserable fugitives, and imagination can scarcely form an idea of the wretched situation in which they arrived here.

"The Baltimoreans, I think, with unexampled humanity and benevolence have received and administered to their several necessities. At a meeting on 'Change a subscription was immediately opened, and in the course of two days 11,000 dollars were subscribed. Ten merchants alone at 300 a piece subscribed 3000 dollars; and in addition to this generous donation, all ranks and denominations have opened their doors to receive and accommodate those unhappy sufferers, without money, clothes, or the common necessaries of life. My Mr. —— subscribed 100 dollars to the general stock, and brought two gentlemen home with him, who are now become a part of our family, and who we mean to make as comfortable as we can, until they can form plans for their own accommodation. They are genteel, agreeable men, rather past the meridian of life, but very amiable and conciliating in their manners. Their health evidently suffers from the wretched state of their minds: Yet they are happy compared to the situation of some. There are women of rank separated from their husbands, uncertain whether they took refuge in another vessel, or fell a sacrifice to the insurgents---Children without parents, who can give no account of themselves—some a father, mother, brother or sister lost—Every one has friends and fortune to lament, and some their dearest connections: yet from their misfortunes we may learn a lesson truly salutary, and, if attended to, may be a blessing to this country, that it was not the *power* of their *enemies* that destroyed them, but the weakness occasioned by *party, faction*, and *a want of unanimity*."

BOSTON, July 20.

The tragical scene lately exhibited at Cape-Francois, shews the necessity of government and subordination. There we saw two authorities exist, and we saw (what the great delineator of nature, *Shakespeare*, says ever will take place) how soon disorder entered by the gap, and both devoured. The citizens of America may well rejoice, that their lines are cast in so goodly an inheritance.

The Editors of the British West India papers, seize every opportunity to transcribe from American Gazettes every paragraph which appears hostile to the English government; and to give them an exasperating colour: They say "that the late *United States* has become a *French Department*; that Citizen Genet has virtually assumed the reins of government, and that the will of the National Convention is the supreme law in America."

On language and insinuations like the above, no comment is necessary.

A Correspondent says,

It is rather singular that all the Captains of American vessels who have received insults and outrages from the British cruisers, should be those who have arrived at Philadelphia and New-York. A great number of naval commanders who have arrived here, mention their being boarded by those cruisers, but from them we have not heard of any plunderings or insults. As those accounts have appeared in papers capable of admitting the grossest assertions aimed at our beloved President—they will receive but little attention. But if any real insults have been received; if any American property has been plundered, there is spirit sufficient in the Executive of the United States to demand reparation; and if such reparation is denied, to make proper reprisals.

The assertion of a "Jacobin" in a late Philadelphia paper, that the President of the United States, *i. e.* "the Executive of the United States" is preparing "to join the league of Kings against France;" is one of those barefaced falsehoods which defeat the intentions of their promulgators: And is a species of *ambush* insult to the people of the United States, which none but a *real* "*Jacobin*" could commit. If we despise the fabricators of such falsehoods, we ought not nevertheless to suffer them to deceive the world that *know them not*.

The 4th instant has been more universally celebrated this year than in any preceding one. The blessings of Independence, Peace, Liberty and Good Government, are universally experienced—and the acknowledgment is the spontaneous effusion of gratitude and patriotism. Perdition catch the man who would wish to lessen the blessings we enjoy.

Of the Toasts of this toasting-season, if the following is not the *most elegant*, it is the *most original*: It was given in a neighboring state, and is, *May a horse's night-cap be the reward of every one who wishes to involve the United States in war.*"

JULY 24.

A letter from a gentleman at St. Pierre, warmly interested in the Revolution of France in favor of the patriotic party, dated June 27, 1793, and received by Capt. Tucker, informs as follows: "On the 24th ult. I arrived at Trinity, where the vessel and myself were detained by the Royalists, until they were beaten and the town taken by Gen. Rochambeau's party. Several other Americans are placed in a momentary dilemma (because they had sold to the Royalists) respecting payment of the cargoes: I had however the General's promise that they shall all receive satisfaction. The animosity is entirely levelled, not by one party than another. Two-thirds at least, of the plantations destroyed—Negroes in arms—Men, women and children of any respectability driven off, plundered or massacred. In short, we want but an earthquake to fill the measure of our misfortunes, and to bring upon us annihilation; the lightest punishment which the people of this unhappy island ought to expect at the hand of omnipotence.

"Three days since the English squadron evacuated their port at Cape Navire, and have disappeared. They cannot with their present force, take the Island, which seems to be in the hands of so many legions of devils, say negroes and mulattoes, spreading death and destruction round them, under the specious, but much abused garb, of liberty and equality."

[Another account fully confirms the reports respecting the failure of the English attack on Martinique—they have abandoned the enterprize after having suffered severely by one column of their own troops engaging another, through mistake—It appears that the English landed about 1200 regular troops—their loss is not particularized.]

At a very full and respectable meeting of the Merchants and others, concerned in trade, residing in Boston, and convened at Faneuil-Hall, by Public Notification, on Monday, July 22, 1793.

VOTED,—That, in the opinion of this body, the President's late Proclamation, declaring the United States to be in a state of Neutrality, and calling on the citizens to conduct accordingly, was a wise and prudent measure, well-timed, founded on fact, and calculated to secure the honor, and to promote the true interests and happiness of our country.

Voted,—That in our opinion therefore, an attentive conformity to the laws of Neutrality, and the obligations of existing Treaties, is the indispensable duty of all good citizens; and we conceive that to promote it, was the primary object of that Proclamation.

And in order to preserve that state of Neutrality, so important to the interest and honor of this country.

Voted,—That should any Citizen of the United States, become interested in, or fit out any Privateer or armed Vessel, to cruize against either of the Belligerent Powers, the other Citizens of the United States ought to use their endeavors, to bring him to condign punishment, for such nefarious breach of the laws of Nations, and the rules of Neutrality,

Voted,—That to prevent and discourage, as far as we can, such criminal conduct, We will give our utmost aid to detect and bring to legal punishment, those who shall be guilty of it.

Voted,—That a Committee, consisting of the Hon. Thomas Russell, Stephen Higginson, John C. Jones, Esq'rs. Mr. Nathaniel Fellows, Mr. Samuel Brown, Dr. Charles Jarvis, and Mr. Eben Parsons, be appointed to have these Resolutions printed in the several newspapers; and to transmit copies to the other seaports in this state, desiring their concurrence, if they conceive them adapted to promote the public good.

Per order of the Committee.

THOMAS H. PERKINS, Sec'ry.

The Resolutions adopted by the citizens of this town yesterday, a correspondent thinks, will have the happy tendency to avert those evils, which the envious principles of some, the temper of others, and the avarice of more, were likely to entail on the United States. There cannot be a doubt, but that the citizens of the several mercantile towns of the Commonwealth, as well as those of the inland counties, will join in resolutions, in the extension of the principles of which they are so much interested. It is now time they came forward.

If, says a Correspondent, any one has a doubt on the subject of the Neutrality of the United States, let him read "PACIFICUS." He will

therein find SOLID *argument*, which all the *froth* of name-calling *Declamation*, never can controvert—On the ſubject of Peace and War, the *reaſon* not the *paſſions* of mankind, ought to be addreſſed.

Citizen Genet's *reſpect* for the government of the "beloved" Americans, and the *Officers* who adminiſter it, is *eminently conſpicuous* in his iſſuing commiſſions to privateers, in the United States, long before he had ſhewn his credentials as Ambaſſador, or was acknowledged as ſuch.

The Dutch, we underſtand, have the ſame liberty, by treaty, to fit out privateers from the United States, as the French have.

Philadelphia, July 31.

On Saturday laſt came on before the Circuit Court of the United States the trial of Gideon Henfield, indicted by the Grand Jury for entering and ſerving on board *the Citizen Genet* French privateer, he being a citizen of the United States. After the arguments of the Counſel were heard, viz. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Rawle in ſupport of the proſecution, and Meſſrs. Serjeant, Ingerſol and Duponceau for the defendant—The Court in their addreſs to the Jury gave their opinion unanimouſly that as the treaties with foreign powers, conſtitute part of the laws of the United States, the offence deſcribed in the indictment was an infringement not only of the laws of nations, but alſo of the laws of the United States. Monday the Jury returned into Court, when it appeared, that eleven were for a verdict of acquittal, and one for finding the defendant guilty. The Court then ſeparately and diſtinctly repeated to the Jury the law—and required that they ſhould again retire, and reconſider their verdict.—About 7 o'clock in the evening the Jury brought in a verdict, NOT GUILTY. After which the Jury was diſmiſſed and the Court adjourned.

Copy of a letter to the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, at Philadelphia, from Citizens Wante and Desfourneaux, the firſt of whom is adminiſtrator, and the ſecond military commander at Port-au-Prince; dated the 29th June, 1793.

"You have undoubtedly learnt before this by the arrival of the ſhips of the Republic in the different cities and ports of the continent, and alſo by that of the merchant ſhips under their eſcort, the dreadful misfortunes of which the Cape has been the theatre; you muſt have been ſtruck with horror at the account; and we acknowledge that it is difficult to avoid looking upon it without ſuch a feeling. As we doubt not that the traitor Galbaud, the ſole author of ſo many crimes, has, in order to exculpate himſelf, ſpread calumnies againſt the civil commiſſioners, for the purpoſe of giving a final blow to this unhappy country; we have reaſon to fear that he has publicly aſſerted that the general enfranchiſement of the ſlaves has been decreed, that he might by this calumny prevent that aid and ſubſiſtance which we ſhould expect from the United States, and cauſe all kind of ſhipments to this iſland to ceaſe; We therefore take the firſt opportunity of aſſuring you that we here enjoy the moſt perfect tranquility; that this city has, ſince the misfortunes of the Cape, been the refuge of the Americans who had not completed the ſale of their cargoes; that they have obtained from the plains which ſurround us produce with which they are loaded; and in a word, that they have received that ſupport and protection that they had a right to expect."

A correſpondent deſires to be informed, whether the proclamation of Citizens Polverel and Sonthonax, as publiſhed in all the papers declaring all the black warriors free, is a forgery, or not?

The Britiſh Frigate Boſton, of 32 guns, Capt. Courtney—and a tender of ten guns, are cruiſing off Sandy Hook. We hear that Subject Courtney has ſent an invitation to Citizen Bompard, promiſing to wait ten days for him.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-Francois, dated July 6.

"Before this gets to hand you will, no doubt, have heard of the misfortunes that have befallen this melancholy place—of courſe it is unneceſſary for me to attempt a deſcription of its preſent ſituation. Suffice it however to ſay, that upon our arrival (the 1ſt inſt.) the town had been burning eight days, after being given up to the plunder of the negroes. The number of the inhabitants who fell a ſacrifice upon this occaſion, is computed at about ſix thouſand—in ſhort, we have witneſſed nothing but rapine and murder; the ſcenes of diſtreſs I have obſerved here, exceed any thing I ever expected to have met with. If the unfortunate people who remain here eſcape murder, it is more than probable a peſtilence will enſue from the ſtate of the dead bodies, which are lying in the ſtreets of the town expoſed to the weather, and the number is every moment increaſing.

"The merchants who were fortunate enough to ſave their lives, have all left the place, ſo that no purchaſer remains here but the Commiſſary; he offers to purchaſe, but acknowledges it is not in his power to pay until he receives coffee from Port-au-Prince, which is altogether uncertain.

"In the mean time an attack from the Spaniards (who are within a few leagues) is hourly expected. The people at Jeremie are declared to be in rebellion, they having refuſed to pay tribute to the commiſſary, ſo that, in all probability, a ſecond ſcene will be acted there.

"Such being the ſtate of things here, we have thought it proper to proceed to ſome other part of the iſland, and have obtained permiſſion to leave this place. Had we no cargo on board, I ſhould immediately take as many paſſengers as the veſſel could carry; hundreds are now intreating to be taken on board, as earneſtly as if they were begging for their lives. We have, however, been able to take on board but about thirty."

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The Little Democrat fired at the ſloop Winthrop, from Boſton, within four miles of the ſhore, while ſhe was lying too with her colours hoiſted, and nearly hulled the pilot boat that was attending her. She fired five ſhot, and then ordered the captain to hoiſt out his boat and come on board him. This it is ſaid is the fourth inſtance of her having inſulted the American flag, and that too, under land or within the bay.—*From Britiſh and French Privateers and from war in every ſhape, Good Lord deliver us!*

A correſpondent has authority to aſſure the citizens of the United States that the miniſter of France has heard with pain a report, that a veſſel belonging to the Republic ſhould have offered violence to an American veſſel. The miniſter has given orders that the offence ſhould be immediately enquired into, and the captain if found guilty, ſhould be diſplaced and puniſhed. He has likewiſe given peremptory directions to all commanders of veſſels in the ſervice of the Republic, on the American ſtation, to pay that attention and reſpect to the American flag which is due from one ally to another, and conformable to the obligation of treaty and friendſhip.

At the late ſpecial ſeſſion of the Circuit Court of the United States, an indictment was found by the grand jury againſt Joſeph Ravara, Conſul from the Republic of Genoa for a miſdemeanour. Mr. Ravara by his Counſel moved to quaſh the indictment, as he contended that the Supreme Court of the United States poſſeſſed *excluſive* juriſdiction of the cauſe, on account of his character as a *Conſul*—this point having been fully argued, the Court, delivered their judgment thereon. Judge Wilſon and Judge Peters were of opinion, that the Circuit Court poſſeſſed a juriſdiction concurrent with the ſupreme court reſpecting *Conſuls*, although not reſpecting *Ambaſſadors*. Judge Iredell was of opinion, that the cauſe was excluſively cognizable in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The motion was therefore over-ruled, and the Defendant directed to plead to the indictment.

ABSTRACT *of* FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE
received by the brig Polly, Capt. Foſter, in 63 days from Rochelle, in France.

THE Convention on the 10th May held their ſeſſion in their new place of meeting, the Caſtle of the Thuilleries. The room is an oblong ſquare, ornamented with the portraits of Brutus, Solon, Lycurgus, Plato, and others.

Diſagreeable accounts of the progreſs of the Royaliſts in the department of Poitiers, were communicated to the Aſſembly this day by a member juſt returned from that quarter.—Cambon communicated an account of ſome ſucceſſes againſt the Spaniards on the Frontiers.

May 11. A report was made to the Convention of the treachery of Gen. Petino, who had gone over to the Royaliſts with 2500 men, which he had commanded at Thouars.—A member ſaid in the debate, that Petino was the firſt to cry out *Huzza for Louis XVII! Huzza for the Queen!* and to join to perfidy, fanaticiſm, *Huzza for Jeſus Chriſt!*

The National Convention have granted the Honours of the Pantheon to Gen. Dampierre.

Gen. Biron is appointed to command the armies intended to act againſt the rebels.

A decree paſſed the Convention, regulating and providing for the School of the Deaf and Dumb in Bourdeaux.

Such of the ſtudents in the Military School, as are guilty of Inciviſm, the Miniſter of War obtained liberty to ſend back to their relations.

PARIS, May 13. The Sections are buſy, with true patriotic zeal, in compleating the recruiting: the poor offer themſelves and the rich open their purſes; offices have been erected in ſeveral of the public ſquares for the enrollment of recruits; ſeveral proclamations have been made by the beat of the drum and other warlike inſtruments of muſic. The carriages and proviſions are ready, ſeveral bodies of regulars have gone off.—The decree which places all horſes employed in objects of luxury at the diſpoſal of the miniſter of war is ſtrictly executed. Every pleaſure carriage which paſſes is ſtopped, and the horſes taken to the national ſtables. Without theſe meaſures it would be impoſſible to furniſh horſes for our cavalry, at a time when our intercourſe with foreign ports is interrupted.

May 14. Agreeably to the orders of the Miniſter at War, 600 muſkets were ſent off yeſterday to Tours; for Metz about 36,000 weight of bullets; for Verſailles 5 carriages of artillery, gone there to be laden with 150,000 cartridges for the army of Vendée.

It is thought that the rebels are commanded by Boutillé and Lambeſc. It is certain that the regiment, ci-devant Royal Allemand, of which the laſt mentioned had the command, is among them; many ſoldiers in red are ſeen with them; they are Engliſh troops.

The diſmiſſion of the Miniſter at War is ſpoken of; Beauharnois and Lamarliere are ſpoken of to ſucceed him.

We hear from Breſt that a French privateer has brought into Morlaix the Pallas frigate, from India. She is the firſt which the Engliſh took from us in 1778. This prize is valued at 2,600,000 livres.

Copy of a letter written by the Adminiſtrators conſtituting the Council of the Department de la Vendee, Diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Peuple, Laroche ſur-Yon, in an extraordinary ſeſſion aſſembled.

Fontenay-le-Peuple, le 16 May, 1793, Second year of the French Republic.

Citizens,

We haſten to inform you of a fortunate event. To-day the rebels made their appearance before our town in conſiderable force, ſupported by a large train of artillery. After a cannonade, which laſted ſeveral hours, our army ſallied out to meet them, and they were repulſed. Their artillery, conſiſting of 26 pieces, without ſwivels &c. was taken. Their proviſions and ammunition, baggage, a furnace to prepare red-hot balls, cattle, and eighty waggons laden with grain and flour, are fallen into our hands. Our van guard purſued them as far as two leagues. This event affords compenſation for the loſſes we ſuſtained at the aſſaults of Breſſuire and of Thouars, and enables us to recover what leſs fortunate circumſtances obliged us to give up.

We do not mention the number of dead and wounded of the enemy. On our ſide there are but few of them, and priſoners are brought in every hour.

(Signed)
MASSE, for the Vice-Preſident.

Copy of a letter written by Citizen Sandos, Adjutant General, Commander of the Army of Saint Maixent, to the Adminiſtrators of the Department of Deux Sevres.

Head Quarters at Fontenay-le-Peuple, 16th of May, ſecond year of the French Republic.

Citizen Adminiſtrators,

The firſt news I have to announce to you, and which you are perhaps informed of already, will diſſipate the anxiety which the federates may have cauſed you for ſome moments. Victory! Victory! was the rallying word hope inſpired us to exclaim. To-day we were bleſſed to ſee our ardent wiſhes fulfilled—and future days will afford us full ſatisfaction. We have taken an oath to purge France of the brigands that polute her, and we ſhall not think that obligation acquited but on that day when not one of them ſhall exiſt on the ſurface of the country.

The cavalry headed by the brave Chalbos, and the infantry, under my command, did perform the duties of republicans and warriors, by bravery as well as dignity of behaviour. During the action they ſhone forth as heroes, but when victorious, they diſplayed all the virtues of generous men; their countenance frightened the enemy ſo much, that they put more confidence in their heels than in the thunders of that God they had injured.

It was noon when the rebels made their appearance. At five o'clock they were defeated. We took ten pieces of cannon, 4 & 8 pounders, beſides 14 to 15 of inferior quality. They were ſo perfectly routed, that they were obliged to relinquiſh their ammunition and proviſions.—In a word, the Moſt Holy Catholic Hoſt is reduced to recite the Seven Penitentiary Pſalms, and nothing is left to them to our ſabres and cannon, but Agnees Dei and Crucifixes. Never the laurels earned by the Heroes of La Gironde, of the brave Warriors of Herault, of La Vienne, of Deux Sevres, of Deux Charentes, nor thoſe of the excellent Republicans of La Dordogne, will decay in the Temple of Fame. In ſhort, all individuals, even the new levied recruits, have contributed to that ſacrifice, worthy of liberty outraged. This however is in our opinion but the firſt ſteps towards the arduous height of triumph.—Farewell.

(Signed) SANDOS,
Adjutant General Commander of Saint Maixant.

Capt. Pedrick, arrived at Marblehead, Maſſachuſetts, left Breſt the 22d May—The Salem Gazette informs, that Capt. Pedrick ſays—that he never ſaw men more determined in the purſuit of any object, than the French are to complete the revolution. The accounts of the inſurrections in Britanny, the Capt. further ſays, are not wholly untrue; they frequently take place, excited by obſolete nobles and clergymen—but the numbers of the inſurgents are comparatively trifling, and whenever they appear in any force, are quelled by the National Militia. The moſt dangerous characters among the inſurgents, when taken, are *guillotined*. Capt. Pedrick ſaw ſeveral of theſe executions—among the victims was one of the former nobility.

While Capt. Pedrick was at Breſt, there were nearly 40 ſail of the line in that harbor, completely equipped, fully manned, and ready for ſailing; their officers are now ſuch as have raiſed themſelves by their bravery and merit, and on whom they can depend. Their privateers have been very ſucceſsful; and a number of Engliſh and Dutch prizes arrived at Breſt while Capt. Pedrick was there.

All kinds of proviſions were plenty and cheap in France, and men enough for every purpoſe of peace or war, and in the higheſt ſpirits.

Some recent tranſactions, ſays a correſpondent, evince the propriety of the adage—That a wiſe Shepherd

Should never ſet a wolf to keep,
And be the guardian of the ſheep.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

The firſt intelligence of the calaſtrophe of Cape-Francois was received in this city—it was then expected the fleet with the unfortunate fugitives would have ſought refuge and relief among the citizens of Philadelphia. In conſequence, a number of gentlemen actuated by the principles of benevolence took meaſures for their reception and accommodation. It happens that the principal part of the ſufferers arrived at Baltimore—the citizens of that place have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the moſt extraordinary exertions, and the richeſt acts of beneficence and charity—their ſubſcriptions amount to fifteen or twenty thouſand dollars; but their *other* ſacrifices on the altar of benevolence, muſt neceſſarily amount in value, to a much greater ſum. In ſuch a cauſe, how glorious is a ſpirit of emulation.

The Citizens of this metropolis, relieved from the *immediate* preſſure of the weight of the burthen, will doubtleſs juſtify their claim to the palm of merit, as a generous and benevolent community. Their obligations are ſurely not diminiſhed by the example of the Citizens of Baltimore—and, ſays our correſpondent, it is expected that the ſubſcription of the Citizens will very ſoon amount to THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A meeting of the Committees appointed to receive Subſcriptions, will be held at the Coffee Houſe To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

MR. FENNO,

IT has been repeatedly obſerved that the writers againſt the adminiſtration of the general government, are the old inveterate enemies of the conſtitution itſelf; this obſervation will apply to the whole of that party perhaps without excepting an individual.—It is vain to expect that theſe perſons will ever be at peace, ſo long as our country is free and happy—but juſtice requires that they ſhould be unmaſked. Reading the New-York Diary lately, I find the foregoing remarks corroborated by the performance of a limb of the above antiſederal junto in the following quotation—which the reader will obſerve amounts to a propoſition for diſſolving the government of the union, and reverting again to the dangers, imbecility, diſtreſs and contempt of the year 1786—The writer ſays——"I am firmly of opinion, that our ſecurity from foreign and domeſtic foes, depends entirely on our Republican habits, and that the principles of a confederation, not the abſorbing abyſs of a monarchial form, under the ſpecious garb of republicaniſm, will keep us free; nor is it in the exciſe ſchemes of a financier, or the Pruſſian militia plan of a Secretary at war: but it is in the virtue, the knowledge, the liberty, and the courage of the people, under the State governments, that we are to look for the props of freedom."

A QUERY.

WHAT puniſhment can and ought to be inflicted on a Man, if ſuch an one there be, who holding an office of importance, proſtitutes that office to the purpoſes of Party; and thereby hazards the peace, happineſs and proſperity of his country—yet does it in a way that keeps him out of reach of the arm of the Law?

A CITIZEN *of the* UNITED STATES.

Died, at New-Haven, on the evening of the 23d inſt. Hon. ROGER SHERMAN, Senator of the United States for the State of Connecticut—a uniform patriot and good man.

—— In this city, on Sunday laſt, after a ſhort, but ſevere illneſs, univerſally lamented, Mrs. MARY LEAR, the amiable and accompliſhed wife of TOBIAS LEAR, Eſq. Secretary to the Preſident of the United States, and on Monday her funeral was attended by a train of unaffected mourners, to Chriſt Church burying-ground, when her remains were interred.

Youth, Beauty, Virtue, Lovelineſs and Grace,
In vain would ſoothe "the dull cold ear of Death."

—— At Mallow (England) Miſs Whitby: A gentleman, in a playful mood, drew a chair from under her, as ſhe was going to ſit down, which occaſioned her to fall; by this accident her back was broken, and ſhe died in twenty-four hours after.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship	Waſhington, Sylveſter,	Wilmington
Brig	Triton, Ridgway,	Tortuga
	Polly, Foſter,	Rochelle
	Sukey, Parry,	Rhode-Iſland
Schr.	Experiment, ——,	Alexandria
	Betſey, Bradley,	Virginia
	Betſey, Lambeth,	do.
	Polly, Keene,	Charleſton
	Weymouth, Stephens,	New-York
Sloop	Roſe, Watſon,	New-York
	Lucy, Bird,	do.
	Rainbow, Mackey,	Cape-Francois
	Induſtry, Carr,	Virginia
	Newport, Parks,	North-Carolina
	Eliza, Tatem,	St. Croix
	Friendſhip, Chadwick,	N. Carolina
	Lively, Green,	Rhode-Iſland
	Lively, Bunker,	New-Bedford

Capt. Mackey, of the ſloop Rainbow, informs, that he ſailed out of Cape-Francois on the 11th of July, with 43 paſſengers. On the 17th he fell in with the homeward bound Jamaica fleet of 140 ſail; and on the 11ſt was boarded by Capt. Davis, of the ſhip Catharine, of 8 guns, from Jamaica bound to Halifax, by whom Captain Mackey's paſſengers were robbed of about 4000 dollars in caſh, ſome plate and wearing apparel. Not content with this, the plunderers ſeized the ſpoons in the hands of the children of a lady on board, as they were eating their victuals.

On Saturday arrived the prize ſnow Jane, Capt. Stewart, laden with 67 hogſheads of rum. She ſailed from Antigua on the 4th July, bound to Baltimore, and was taken by the ſchooner Citizen Genet, on Tueſday laſt, off Cape Henry.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	18/	
3 per Cents,	10/	
Deferred,	11/	
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	5	per cent. adv.

PHILADELPHIA.

Late Additions to Peale's Museum.

PAPER made of asbestus. It is curious, but has not yet been applied to use: the sizing renders it brittle, and when put into the fire, becomes soft, changes from a yellowish white to a light tinge of blue and wants tenacity.—Presented by Mr. Redisher.

The Stubble of a single grain of Rye, which grew on a lot in the city of Philadelphia, in 1792, and produced 76 stalks and 2662 grains. Presented by Mr. John Barker.

A *Grinder* of a non-described animal, like those found at a salt lick on the Ohio; which was lately found 4 feet below the surface of the earth, where a rivulet seems to have formerly run, near Warwick in Cecil county Maryland. Presented by Mr. James Heath.

A bird of the Rail kind, perhaps not noticed by any Naturalist, as being a bird of America. If at all noticed it has the characteristical marks of those birds, but is at least *three times as large as the common Rail.*

A Salmon and a Pike caught in the Miami river, Western territory. The first is 3 feet 3 and a half inches long, and the latter 3 feet 2 inches. Presented by Major John Stagg.

An extraordinary piece of turned work made in China, being 9 ivory balls within each other and each ball curiously ornamented differently; the whole cut out of the solid, with a chain made also of ivory. Presented by Mr. Coperhait.

A Buffaloe Cow, measuring 4 feet 4 inches high at the hump, and 9 feet 4 inches from its nostrils to the root of her tail.

The *large tailed sheep*, from the Cape of Good Hope: this animal when it arrived, had no sign of wool excepting a very little on its ribs. After some months, wool grew over it as far as is usual on common sheep, which was fine and short. Presented by Captain Tingy.

A specimen of *window glass* made at Boston. It is far superior in whiteness, evenness of surface, and is freer of blisters than the best European glass that we know of in America. Presented by Mr. Ebenezer Hazard.

A number of preserved *birds from Great Britain*, among them the Pheasant, Magpye, Ruff, &c.

A spear taken from a negro in the action at Morn Pile in St. Domingo. Presented by Mr. Mayer.

A curious shell of a very large nut consisting of 2 lobes, holding 13 pints; said to be the *Maldivian Cocoanut*: which was hooked up in 50 fathoms of water near Vera Cruz, in the Gulph of Mexico. Presented by Mr. John Lawson.

A small double turtle in spirits, found at Duck creek, state of Delaware. Presented by Mr. Plankinhorn.

The Armidilla, or hog in armour, from South America. Presented by Mr. Middleton of Maryland.

Skulls of the royal tiger, male and female, and of a wild Boar. Presented by Capt. Bell.

A Stalactitæ, a large and beautiful specimen. Presented by Mr. Sharpe Delany.

Sundry specimens of cristals and petrefactions among the latter are 2 Cornu amonis, or snake stones, on measuring across the coil 14 inches, the other 9 inches. Presented by Mr. Leech.

A *Chinese Jug* for keeping water cool. Presented by Mr. Bordley.

Three handsome *Doves*, from the Bahama Islands (alive) Presented by Mrs. Beesley.

The Mud Inguana, or fyren Lizard of Georgia. Presented by Mr. Freneau of South Carolina.

A fine specimen Coril. Presented by Mr. Gouty

Sheathing paper, of the inner bark of pine mixed with hair, and a paper fit for book binding box making, &c made of pinesaw dust; from the paper mills of Mr. John Biddis, Northampton county Pennsylvania in 1793. Presented by Mr. Epple

A Basket of the Birch bark, ornamented with Porcupine quills, &c. Made by a Canadian Indian, and a handsome shoot of crystal. Presented by the rev. Mr. Nogot of Baltimore.

An assignat, paper money of France. Presented by Mr. Cutbush.

The *King Pinguin*, far superior to the common ones; a macaronie do. and a small collection of birds eggs, amongst them the *Albatross egg*, from the Faulkland islands, South seas. Presented by Mr. Ab. De Peyster, of New York.

A petrefaction of a small fish, like the anchovy inclosed in a piece of rock, found on the top of a mountain near Naples, Italy; ashes of mount Vesuvius, a piece of black coril, and a small collection of beautiful shells from Naples. Presented by Mr. Mussi.

A number of *Coins and Medals*. Presented by several friends of the Museum.

BANK *of the* UNITED STATES.

JULY 1st, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be paid at the Bank after the 10th instant, to the Stockholders or their Representatives duly authorized, FOURTEEN DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS for each Share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By order.

ep3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Madame DOUTTE, wife of M. DOUTTE, an inhabitant du quartier de Vallieres, lost her husband in the disasters of the Cape on the 20th June last. She is ignorant of his fate—She requests that those who may have it in their power to give her any information respecting her husband, would send it to the house of Mrs. HUDSON, High-street, Baltimore, where she resides, or to Madame QUANTE, in the same street.—*A re-publication of the above by the several printers is requested.*

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, proposes publishing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it interesting as a Daily Publication, it shall contain foreign and domestic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Essays and Observations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Also a summary of the proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislature of this State:—with a sketch of Congressional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy size; but a larger size shall be substituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a sufficient number of Subscribers is obtained, the Publication shall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be published twice a week as usual.—Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by the Public's humble servant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobson, at the Stone House—by other persons who are in possession of subscription papers, and by the Editor at his house, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

Philadelphia, July, 1793.

THE EDITOR

MOST earnestly requests those of his distant Subscribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, to make payment as soon as possible.—Those persons who have received subscription money on his account are desired to remit the same. The arrearages for the Gazette have accumulated to a serious amount—Serious, as they are the only resource to discharge very serious engagements incurred in the prosecution of this expensive publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, *Sussex County*, ss. } BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, issued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of William Shipley against John Ming and others; I shall expose to sale at Public Vendue, on the sixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the same day, on the Premises, the following described Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, situate in the Township of Oxford and County of Sussex, beginning at a Chesnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and standing in the line of a former survey made to Thomas Stevenson, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (first) south fifty degrees west fifty-five chains and seventy-five links, to a Black-Oak Tree corner of Joseph Shippen's land (second) south nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west ninety chains and sixty-five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the laid Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, east one hundred and forty-five chains, to a post on the southerly side of Paquaoste-River, being also a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees west, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the usual allowance for roads and high ways—The same Premises are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Grist Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a sufficient stream of water for their use—a Dwelling House, Store House, and several small buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Dated 22d day of July, 1793

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt*, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt* may be effectually secured, and forth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the above-named THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, strait and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1st, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (to this day) of six per cent on the amount of the first instalment, and of one per cent per month, on the sums paid towards the second and third instalments, calculating from the first day of the month following that in which these payments were made. The Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders or their Representatives, at the Company's Office, (No. 119, south Front-Street) at any time after the 7th inst.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

☞ *As the members of this Company are much dispersed throughout the United States, the Printers in the several states are requested to give the above a place in their newspapers.*

RULES

To be observed in transacting Business with the

Insurance Company

OF NORTH-AMERICA.

1st. ALL orders for Insurance must be given in writing, signed by the applicant; and as minute a description of the vessel is expected, as the person ordering the insurance can give, respecting her age, built, how found and fitted, and whether double or single decked.

2d. All policies will be ready for delivery in twenty-four hours after the order for insurance is accepted at the office, and the policy must be taken up in ten days.

3d. Notes, with an approved endorser, for all premiums, must be given in ten days, payable as follows:

For American and West-India risques, in three months after the date of the policy.

For European risques, in six months.

For India and China risques, in 12 months.

For risques by the year, in eight months.

For risques for six months, in four months.

And for risques for any lesser time, in three months.

4th. Losses will be paid in *ten days* after proof and adjustment; but if the note given for the premium shall not have become due within that time, the amount of it shall, nevertheless, be deducted from the loss to be paid.

The Insurance Company of North-America hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that, agreably to the above rules, they are ready to receive all orders for insurance, which may be addressed to them, accompanied with directions to some responsible house in Philadelphia for the payment of the premiums within the time limited.

In case the risques offered shall be approved, the insurance shall be immediately effected; otherwise notice shall be given, either by answer to the person applying, or to his agent, in Philadelphia, as may be ordered.

By order of the Directors,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 3. 4w

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793 ep12w

UNIVERSITY *of* PENNSYLVANIA

JULY 12, 1793

THE vacation for the Philosophical Classes commences on Monday the 15th instant, and is to continue *six* weeks; and for the different schools, belonging to the Institution, on Monday the 29th instant, to continue *four* weeks.

The Commencement for conferring Degrees on the Students of the Senior Class, who have been already examined before the Faculty and Trustees, and approved of by them, will be held on the 2d Wednesday of September next.

As the Philosophical Professors will begin their courses of Lectures about the 1st of September, to the Classes under their care, and as it is usual for Students from distant parts, who wish to finish their education in the University, to enter one or other of these Classes, according to their proficiency in Literature, it is recommended to such Students to make their applications for admission at that time.

The Lectures of the Provost for the benefit of the Medical Students, will begin, as usual, on the first of November, when the Lectures of the Medical Professors commence.

By order of the Faculty,
WM. ROGERS, Sec'ry.

PLANS
OF THE
City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,
DOBSON. CAREY. YOUNG. & CRUKSHANK.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ *THE* EDITOR *proposes to continue the publication of the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, *for distant circulation, after the first of December next, on the following terms, viz.*

It shall be published on WEDNESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS, *on paper of the Medium size—which is larger than the present.*

The price, Three Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage.

Subscriptions to be received by the respective Post-Masters throughout the Union: or such other persons as may see proper to collect them.

The papers to be forwarded by post twice a week. No packets to contain less than SIX *papers—and no subscriptions to be received for a less term than six months.—Payments to be constantly six months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the* GAZETTE, *will be allowed to those who collect and forward the subscription money, free of expense, in full of all charges for their trouble in the business.*

The publication will contain as usual, a variety of original essays—foreign and domestic intelligence, and a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature of the Union, &c. &c.——Attention will be paid to dispatching the papers with punctuality, and Subscribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the posts arrive.

June 8.

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

FOR SALE, BY

MATHEW CAREY,

At his Store, No. 118. Market-street,
PHILADELPHIA,

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January, 1787, to its termination in December, 1792, in twelve volumes, price, neatly bound and lettered, nineteen dollars and one fifth.

The opinion of the President of the United States, respecting this work, is as follows:

"I believe the American Museum has met with extensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent judges; for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to disseminate political, agricultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taste, attention, and propriety.* If to these important objects be superadded the more immediate design of rescuing public documents from oblivion—I will venture to pronounce, as my sentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, OR ONE MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT."

June 5.

Hercule De Sercey,

From Leogane, Island of St. Domingo,

MAKES and sells all sorts of Mugs, Jacks, Porringers, Cups, Stew-Pans, Lamps, &c. in Tin, plain or japanned—He also mends old tin work. As he works cheap, he hopes for the public encouragement.

No. 23. Race-street, near Front-street.

June 22.

HERCULE DE SERCEY,

DE Leogane, Isle de St. Dominque, travaille en fer Blanc, de tonte sorte de manieres a commande et a bon marche.

A Philadelphie, ce 22 Juin, 1793.

No. 23, Race-street, pres Front-street.

Gold Coins of France and Spain, and Dominions of Spain.		*Gold Coins of Great Britain and Portugal.*	
Grains.	Cents.	Grains.	Cents.
1	3	1	3
2	7	2	7
3	11	3	11
4	14	4	14
5	18	5	18
6	22	6	22
7	25	7	26
8	29	8	29
9	33	9	33
10	36	10	37
11	40	11	40
12	44	12	44
13	47	13	48
14	51	14	51
15	55	15	55
16	58	16	59
17	62	17	63
18	66	18	67
19	69	19	70
20	73	20	74
21	76	21	78
22	80	22	81
23	84	23	85
24	87	24	89

*** *TABLES for receiving and paying Gold Coins, calculated by the Officers of the Bank of the United States, agreeable to the new Law—from which the Grain Tables above are extracted—may be had at* BENJAMIN JOHNSON's, *High-street, near Fourth-street.*